



Marriage Permit Application for Civil Servants to the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Lampung Region

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Abstract

Police of the Republic of Indonesia. This implementation is mandatory for Civil Servants in the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia based on Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2010 as amended by Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2018 concerning Procedures for Submitting Marriage, Divorce and Reconciliation for Civil Servants in the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. However, not all Civil Servants in the National Police who have submitted a marriage permit will definitely receive a decision granting permission. This article focuses on two issues: how to apply for a marriage permit for civil servants in the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia; and what are the supporting and inhibiting factors in applying for a marriage permit for civil servants in the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. This research was conducted both normatively and empirically. Data were collected through interviews at the Lampung Regional Police Human Resources Bureau. Furthermore, literature review was also used to obtain comprehensive information. The research results show that marriage permit applications for civil servants at the Indonesian National Police (Polri) comply with Indonesian legal and ethical norms. The police provide support services, such as premarital counseling, to members in applying for permits. However, the inhibiting factors include: There are still members who carry out marriages, but do not apply for permission first to their work unit.

Keywords: *Implementation; Permit; Republic of Indonesia National Police*

1. Introduction

Marriage is a regulated culture that is in line with the development of human culture in social life¹. Marriage is also a social institution that fulfills basic needs in community life. As a good nation, Indonesia has guaranteed the existence of marriage in its written constitution, which states that everyone has the right to form a family and continue their lineage through legal wedlock. Marriage is a life together between a man and a woman who fulfill the requirements stipulated in marriage regulations².

¹ Hilman Hadikusuma, Indonesian Marriage Law: According to Statute, Customary Law, and Religious Law, (Bandung: CV Mandar Maju, 2007), p. 1

² Wirjono Prodjodikoro, Marriage Law in Indonesia, (Bandung: Sumur Bandung, 1981), p. 1

All regulations regarding marriage, divorce, and reconciliation are stipulated in Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage. However, civil servants in the Indonesian National Police require a marriage permit application process with the institution before conducting a marriage under national law.

This is regulated in Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 9 of 2010, as amended by Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 6 of 2018 concerning Procedures for Filing for Marriage, Divorce, and Reconciliation for Civil Servants in the Indonesian National Police. With the existence of this implementing regulation, it is hoped that it will reduce the occurrence of problems for civil servants in the Indonesian National Police in building a household.

In practice, this regulation has been plagued by various issues. Marriage permit applications must be submitted well in advance, not suddenly. The scheduled date and time of the BP4R (Marriage, Divorce, and Reconciliation Advisory Board) hearings can be abruptly changed and postponed, resulting in lengthy delays, and the need for travel and administrative expenses.

Furthermore, not all civil servants in the Indonesian National Police (Polri) who have undergone the marriage application process during the BP4R hearing receive a decision granting their marriage permit. Officials/superiors have also issued decisions on several occasions rejecting or postponing civil servants' marriage permit applications to the Polri. These issues could potentially lead to potential problems, such as civil servants marrying without going through the BP4R hearing.

From the explanation of the background of the problem above, the author draws several conclusions to formulate the problem to be discussed, namely:

1. How do civil servants apply for a marriage permit at the Republic of Indonesia National Police?
2. What are the supporting and inhibiting factors in applying for marriage permits for civil servants at the Republic of Indonesia National Police?

Based on the problem formulation, the author used normative and empirical research methods. Empirical data were obtained from direct interviews with members of the Rohjashor Sub-Division, Watpers Ro SDM Bag, Lampung Regional Police, and members who submitted the BP4R hearing.

2. Discussion

2.1 Application for Marriage Permit

Before getting married, the police officer must first apply for permission from their immediate superior. This permission must be obtained to prepare several supporting documents, such as a letter of approval from their immediate superior (permis atas) confirming their status as a police officer, a letter of recommendation from their work unit (satker), and a letter of approval from the Head of the Work Unit (Kasatker). After obtaining all these requirements, the police officer can submit a memo to the Human Resources department for the permit process. This step is crucial to ensure that the marriage process is carried out in accordance with applicable police procedures.

The marriage application process for civil servants within the Indonesian National Police follows strict procedures. First, the application must be mediated by the Head of the Work Unit (Kasatker) as a form of internal oversight. Afterward, the application documents are submitted to the Human Resources department, with the mediation of the Kasatker, for further processing. Once the administrative process is complete, a hearing or meeting can be held to finalize the process in accordance with applicable police regulations and procedures. This process ensures that every step taken in the marriage application complies with applicable regulations.

In principle, a member of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) is only permitted to have one wife or one husband. This demonstrates the principle of monogamy underlying this regulation, meaning that a man can only have one woman as his wife at any given time, and a woman can only have one man as her husband.

The required documents that need to be prepared to submit a marriage application:

- Cover Letter from Work Unit
- Psychological Counseling Letter
- Certificate of health
- Personnel Certificate
- Joint statement cover letter
- Letter of commitment from the prospective husband
- Letter of commitment from the prospective wife
- Letter of consent from the prospective husband's parents or guardian
- Letter of consent from the parents or guardian of the prospective wife
- N1-N4 husband
- N1-N4 wives
- SKCK of husband or wife and parents of husband or wife
- 4x6 double-sided photo
- Duty stamp
- Red map
- Psi Results
- FC KK
- FC KTP
- FC KTA
- FC Birth Act
- Letter of Approval from Head of Work Unit
- Letter of recommendation
- Letter from the Policewomen Coordinator if the Policewomen
- FC Divorce Act, Divorce Collection when married continued

During the police marriage process, in connection with the issuance of a Police Record Certificate (SKCK), the prospective bride and groom and their parents, both civilians, must obtain an SKCK. This SKCK is an official document proving that a person has no criminal record or legal issues that could potentially interfere with the marriage process. Obtaining an SKCK is a crucial requirement to ensure the marriage runs smoothly and complies with applicable regulations³.

³ Results of the interview with Pengatur Susilawati as Head of Subbag Rohjashor Bag Watpers Ro SDM Polda Lampung

During the police marriage application process, candidates must undergo several tests. These tests include a psychological test consisting of a written exam and an interview to assess the mental and emotional readiness of the prospective bride and groom. Furthermore, the prospective bride and groom must attend a counseling session aimed at providing enlightenment, direction, insight, and advice regarding marriage. Furthermore, candidates are required to submit a health certificate, and for women, a certificate stating they are not pregnant, as one of the requirements before marriage. These tests aim to ensure that the candidates are physically, mentally, and emotionally ready for married life.

After carrying out a religious marriage, a Civil Servant in the Republic of Indonesia Police must immediately submit a request for a Wife/Husband Designation Card to the Human Resources Bureau. This document is crucial because it legally records marital status and family relationships. This designation is also necessary for personnel administration purposes and various rights and obligations related to marital status. By making this designation, Civil Servants in the Indonesian National Police will receive clarity and legal protection regarding their marital status.

Marriage has various purposes recognized across cultures and religions. Some of the primary purposes of marriage include carrying out the sunnah (traditional practices), actions recommended or exemplified by the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Furthermore, marriage aims to expand social ties between the families of both parties, thus forming a broader and stronger social network. Furthermore, marriage is considered a way to legitimize intimate relationships between two people who love each other, in accordance with religious teachings. Furthermore, marriage is also expected to produce offspring who will become the next generation of the family, strengthening and extending the family line⁴.

A marriage license is only granted when:

- 1) The marriage to be carried out does not violate the religious laws adhered to by both parties and applicable laws and regulations;
- 2) Marriage shows the prospect of happiness and prosperity for the prospective husband and wife concerned;
- 3) The marriage that will be carried out will not have any influence or consequences that could harm the service or good name of the Indonesian National Police.

In addition, a marriage license can be refused, when:

- 1) The character, behavior and reputation of the prospective husband and wife in question do not conform to the rules (norms) of life that apply in society;
- 2) There is a possibility that the marriage could lower the dignity of the Indonesian National Police or result in damage to the good name of the Indonesian National Police or the state, either directly or indirectly;
- 3) Does not meet the administrative requirements.

⁴ Results of the interview with Pengda Tk I Ponidjo as the Head of the Public Relations of the Pulau Panggung Police

Marriage Application Data Table

No	Work unit	Amount
1	Lampung Regional Police	73
2	Bandar Lampung Police Station	10
3	South Lampung Police	14
4	Metro Police	7
5	Central Lampung Police	12
6	Way Kanan Police Station	7
7	Pesawaran Police Station	16
8	East Lampung Police	13
9	West Lampung Police	7
10	Tulang Bawang Police Station	3
11	North Lampung Police	7
12	Pringsewu Police Station	10
13	Tanggamus Police Station	4
14	Mesuji Police Station	10
15	West Tulang Bawang Police	9
16	West Coast Police	3
17	Mobile Brigade Corps	21
Total		226

Source: Sub-Division of Spiritual and Physical Education, Water Personnel Agency, Human Resources Department, Lampung Regional Police, 2023

2.2 Supporting and Inhibiting Factors

Supporting factors such as full support from all relevant parties, adequate resources, and effective communication can facilitate smooth implementation. Some of the supporting factors in the field are as follows:

- 1) Supporting factors from the police include pre-marital counseling for civil servants within the Indonesian National Police, which can help prospective applicants for permits further refine their choices. For example, this guidance is available. Counseling that aims to provide enlightenment, direction, insight, as well as advice and suggestions regarding marriage⁵.
- 2) Another supporting factor is that the existing regulations have very simple requirements and implementation so that they do not make things difficult for members.
- 3) Meanwhile, inhibiting factors include: first, differences of opinion, meaning there are differing understandings among members regarding marriage permit applications. Second, a lack of coordination, meaning all activities or elements are directed toward achieving a goal established by existing regulations, but there are still violations by those responsible for enforcing them. Therefore, it is important to identify and manage these two factors to ensure smooth implementation. Some inhibiting factors in the field are as follows:

⁵ Results of the interview with AKP Rahadi, S.H., as the Chief of Police of Pulau Panggung

A limiting factor for civil servants in the Indonesian National Police (Polri) applying for marriage permits is the time required to prepare the required requirements. Therefore, members who wish to apply for a marriage permit must prepare several months before the national wedding takes place⁶.

According to the Rohjashor Sub-Division, one of the obstacles in the police marriage administration process is when someone has received a letter of recommendation for marriage but fails to proceed or cancels the marriage. Consequently, the person concerned must submit a letter of annulment to their superiors, providing clear reasons and in accordance with applicable regulations. The letter of recommendation has a validity period of six months from its issuance. Therefore, if the marriage does not occur within this time limit, an official annulment must be filed to record and update the actual marital status⁷.

3. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been described regarding the application for marriage permits for Civil Servants at the Lampung Regional Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Application for marriage permit for Civil Servants in the Indonesian National Police in addition to the provisions of the Marriage Law and its implementing regulations, special provisions apply to the implementation of divorce and reconciliation marriage for Civil Servants in the Indonesian National Police, namely the Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 6 of 2018, an amendment to the Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 09 of 2010 concerning Procedures for Submitting Marriage, Divorce and Reconciliation for Civil Servants in the Indonesian National Police. The main procedure for implementing divorce and reconciliation marriage for Civil Servants in the Indonesian National Police at the Lampung Regional Police is that Polri members who wish to apply for divorce and reconciliation marriage are required to complete the required documents. It is understood that the obligation for all Civil Servants in the Indonesian National Police and prospective husbands or wives to complete several of the stipulated requirements is to know the identity of the couple in order to avoid fraud and avoid unwanted things.

2. The existing supporting and inhibiting factors can be concluded as being in accordance with the legal and ethical norms applicable in Indonesia, so the regulations do not hinder any member who wishes to apply for a marriage permit. The police even provide a platform to support members in applying for a marriage permit, such as premarital counseling. Meanwhile, the existing inhibiting factors include: There are still members who get married but do not apply for a marriage permit first at their respective work units.

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Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage

Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 6 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 9 of 2010 concerning Procedures for Submitting Marriage, Divorce and Reconciliation for Civil Servants at the Republic of Indonesia National Police

⁶ Results of an interview with Mrs. Ade Rahadi as Chair of the Pulau Panggang Branch

⁷ Results of the interview with AKP Jonidi as Head of the Rohjashor Sub-Division, Waters Ro SDM, Lampung Regional Police

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